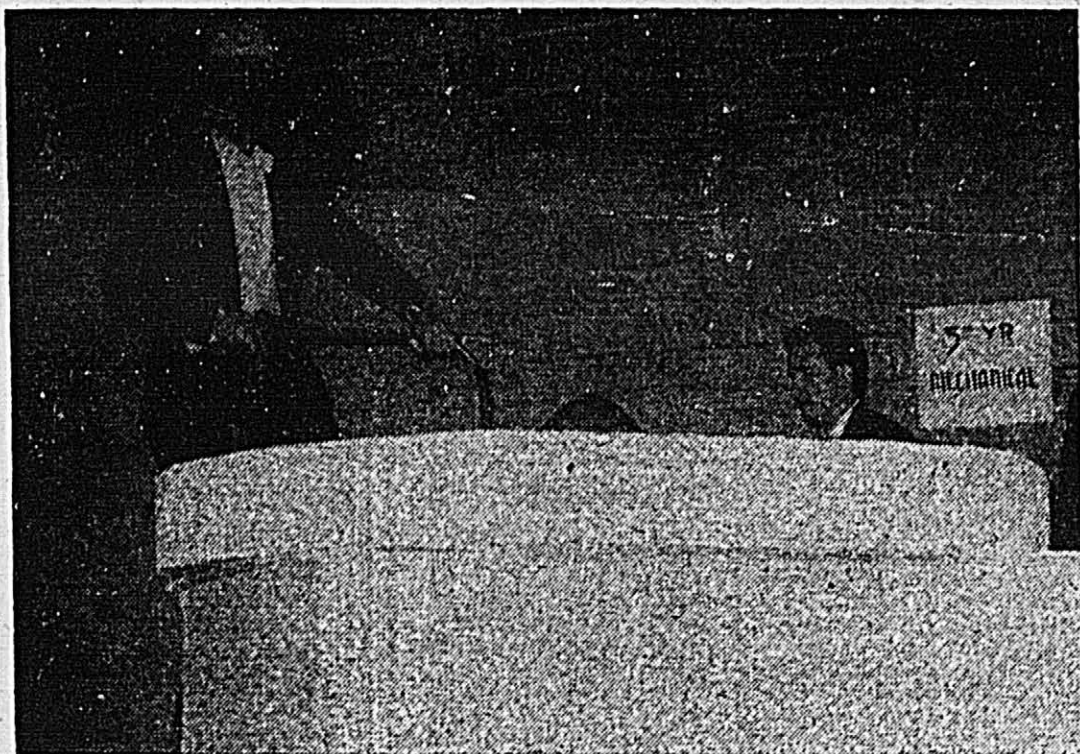


McGill Wins Debate At Norfolk; First Time In Fourteen Years

Ride 'em Cowboy



Casually maneuvering Monreals first flying car is Dean Mordell of the Engineering Faculty. The 375 lb "hovermobile" was the prize winning exhibit at the Plumbers Ball. Designed and constructed by the 5th Year Mechanicals the box-like contraption actually floats in the air.

Irwin Cotler and Gordon Echenberg became the first debating team in McGill's history to defeat the inmates of Norfolk penitentiary.

In their annual debate held Saturday evening in the assembly hall of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution, Cotler and Echenberg successfully upheld the resolution that surrender to Russia is preferable to risking the destruction of humanity in war. It was the first victory for McGill after thirteen consecutive defeats at the hands of the prisoners.

The only other defeat suffered by the inmates during this period were to Cambridge University, England, and West Point Academy.

INMATES

Debating for the inmates were Harold Ellis and Alvin Barrows. Ellis, a relative newcomer to the prison, was undefeated in his previous debates, while Barrows, who is serving a life sentence in the Correctional Institution, is president of the Norfolk debating society, and is previously undefeated in his eight years of debating.

Echenberg, the first speaker for the affirmative, opened the case by claiming that surrender to Russia was morally and ethically preferable to risking the destruction of humanity in war. He contended that we have a religious obligation to God and we do not have the right to des-

trophy that which He created; that life is an experiment in experiencing and history has not yet had the opportunity to judge the way of life in the USSR.

CONQUEROR WIN

He asserted that it is possible that Russia would become democratized rather than the West so-vietized, for history has demonstrated the principle of the conquered conquering the conqueror. As well, Echenberg pointed out that we do not have the right to jeopardize the life of the neutral and uncommitted nations of the world who do not endorse either of the conflicting ideologies: that we have an obli-



IRWIN COTLER

gation to our children — the unconsulted population of the universe — not to terminate their birthright: and finally that we have an obligation to perpetuate the existence of the human race in general.

NEGATIVE

Ellis, the first speaker for the negative, contended that 'Cotler and Echenberg had been subjected to an overdose of Communist propaganda'. He continued this argument by saying that surrender to Russia was surrender to 'a tyranny... slavery... a nation of hatred... the stockpile of Siberia'. He claimed that we must fight to protect our freedoms rather than submit to the 'horrors of the Communist regime'.



GORDON ECHENBERG

Cotler, the second speaker for the affirmative, retorted by saying 'the members of the opposition have suggested that my colleague and I have been subjected to an overdose of Communist propaganda... I hope that they have not arrived at this conclusion because I happen to be wearing a red vest'.

ASSUMED

He contended that, firstly, the negative had not demonstrated that Russia was 'a tyranny', but
(Continued on Page 6)

Toynbee Responds To Challenge Of Israeli Ambassador Herzog

Dr. Arnold Toynbee has accepted a challenge to defend his theories on Israel.

He has agreed to meet Yaacov Herzog, Israeli ambassador to Canada, at the forum of Herzog's choice. Toynbee further stated that the only free time he has available for the debate would be tomorrow morning.

Herzog is scheduled to make a statement as to whether he will meet Toynbee sometime this morning. If he agrees, he is expected to announce as well his choice of place for the debate.

When contacted a few minutes before press time last night, Toynbee stated that he had no further details to add, beyond that he was looking forward to engaging in the debate.

Herzog delivered his challenge on Friday, after being informed of certain ideas expressed by Toynbee in an informal discussion period held at Hillel house. Toynbee had said, among other things, that the Jews were "as morally indefensible" in expelling 750,000 Arabs from Israel, as the Nazis were in murdering six million Jews.

FIRST PUBLISHED

The story of Toynbee's address was first published in the McGill Daily of Thursday, January 26. It created an immediate reaction of surprise and in some cases protest among the students, and was reprinted in slightly changed form in the Montreal Star.

From there, the story has spread rapidly, both in Canada and the United States. Parts of it have appeared on both local radio and te-

levision, and the story printed in the New York Times of Friday the 27th.

Reaction among the Jews has been immediate and decisive. Apart from Herzog's challenge, protests have been lodged by such people as Saul Hayes of the Canadian Zionist Organization, and by Maxwell Cohen, Professor of Law at McGill.

DEMAND

Ever since Toynbee formally accepted Herzog's challenge over

the weekend, there has been a constant demand to know the time and place of the debate. There have also been several offers from various organizations, including some at McGill, of both space to hold the debate and organizational talent to help run it.

Toynbee, who is scheduled to leave Montreal on Wednesday, is Professor Emeritus of the University of London, and author of "A Study of History", a ten-volume work which contains his major historical theories. Besides delivering the three Beatty Memorial

lectures at the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium to packed houses of over 4000 people, Toynbee has attempted, as much as possible, to visit with McGill students in smaller gatherings, such as his recent sortie to Hillel.

In addition to these, Toynbee has appeared on a television program entitled "Forum", yesterday afternoon, in which he answered questions posed by four panelists. He is slated to make two more television appearances before his departure on Wednesday.

Aid Requested By NFCUS

OTTAWA (CUP) — January 24 — NFCUS will present a brief to the federal government in February asking for a remedy to the financial obstacles which prevent many students from attending university.

The plan will call for federal assistance in providing 10,000 bursaries of \$600 each.

NFCUS President Bruce Rawson told delegates to the Ontario Regional Conference here that there is a "disproportion between occupation groups in society, and their representation in university", and that the federal government can and should assist in removing the economic obstacles to a university education.

ASSURANCE

Rawson added that there is a great need to assure students from low-income families, that if they launch a university career, financial assistance will be avail-

able all through university if needed.

He pointed out that whereas a university education costs about

\$1400 per year, the average summer earnings come to only \$500, and three out of four prospective university students can expect no family assistance.

The Queens Tea, at which all those nominated for Carnival Queen will be interviewed, will be held Wednesday at 3 pm in R.V.C.

At this tea the field of candidates will be pared to approximately 40 girls. These 40 will be judged and five finalists selected next week.

Deadline for filing nominations is today at 5 pm. Any regular girl student in second or third year is eligible. Nomination sheets must be signed by 25 students and filed with John at the Tuck Shop.

Mechanical Engineers Win Contest With Hover-Craft At Plumbers' Ball

Currie gym vibrated to the noise of a hover-craft and cannon Saturday night, as the Plumbers' Ball got under way.

The Ball, main social event of the year for the faculty of engineering, as organized by the EUS.

Highlight of the ball as the inter-departmental competition for the best exhibit. The Mechanical engineers own first prize with a hover-craft, a vehicle designed to travel through the air, about five inches above the surface of land or water. This vehicle, which operated without the aid of sky-hooks or transparent wheels, made enough noise to drown out the sound of the orchestra for a sizeable part of the evening.

IMPORTED CANNON

Another exhibit which added to the general noisiness was a tensile testing machine, contributed by the Civil engineers. The machine put strain on a copper wire for two hours, at which time the wire broke, setting off a small, four-wheeled cannon which had been imported from the university of Toronto in the custody of the president of Toronto's Engineering Society, for the occasion. One of the professors attending the ball was reported to have been blown out the window by the explosion, but this has not been corroborated by a reliable observer.

Five judges, including Dean Mordell of the engineering faculty, John Duckworth, president of the EUS, and Stuart Smith, judged the exhibits. In the past two years, a rocket to the moon,

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and a sex-detector have won first prize.

PROFESSOR ACCLAIMED

The 'Professor of the Year' was announced at the Ball. He is Professor George Joly of Civil Engineering, and assistant dean of the Faculty. Professor Joly was presented with an engraved mug as a symbol of his popularity and ability. This is the first year a 'professor of the

year' has been proclaimed at the Ball.

About 700 people attended the ball, including 45 professors from the faculty. The revelers were presented with drinking glasses, created for the occasion, which they took home after the ball.

Hover craftloads of students floated across the Gym, elaborately decorated for the occasion in red and white.

Soper Gives Final Sermon

"Christian teaching meets at the foot of the cross," said Dr. Soper in his final sermon at Christ Church Cathedral.

Speaking to approximately two hundred people, he made his closing talk of the Christian Mission concern "the representation of Christ's love upon his crucifixion".

He spoke about our concepts of "love" and "like". He described "liking" as occurring through the appreciation of another's characteristics, and went on to talk about "love".

He described his London Mission, and its policy of helping "the poor relatives of the utterly down-and-out". According to Dr. Soper, people often mentioned how 'nice' it must be to receive gratitude from these indigent persons, and that actually these poor individuals "were not easily grateful. On the contrary they would be just as happy to curse you as thank you." He continued by saying that these people "were rotten and spoiled by their own society."

He added that "not many people would care to get within ten feet of them, yet there were people who took care of them out of love, not out of liking."

He spoke briefly about tenderness saying that it was the "capacity to be hurt or to be pleased". He added that "tenderness may be a part of love, but in itself, it is not love."

Comparing human love to that of Christ, he said that if he had received news of his child's illness, he would have been deeply wounded, yet he knew that there were thousands of ill children all over the world, and he was not hurt at all.

Dr. Soper continued by saying that "Christ's love on the cross did encompass all the suffering and hurting people of the world. Until our love begins to parallel this, we know very little of the true meaning of the word."

ARTISTS

All students who entered the McGill Student Art Exhibit may claim their work between 2 - 5 pm today, and 9 - 1 tomorrow on the mezzanine of the periodical room in Redpath Library.

Psychosomatic Illness Attributed To Desires

Psychosomatic illnesses are often the result of a deep-rooted desire to return to infancy, Dr. Yachnin said in a lecture given in the Biology Building on Friday.

Speaking on "Psychosomatic illnesses" Yachnin explained that an infant has only two desires — to eat and to sleep. "This is real satisfaction", he declared.

But as time goes on, the satisfaction grows less and less. "Take an up-and-coming businessman of 35", Yachnin said, "with a wife and three children. Our society insists that he drive. It doesn't give him any other va-

lues but to drive on and on. Satisfaction is very poor".

As a consequence of this, the man tends to have an abnormal reaction to food. "There are only two basic reactions possible," Yachnin stated, "pleasure and hostility". If the man takes excessive pleasure in his food, he may develop a bay window, and die of a heart attack before the age of fifty.

The problem of ulcers is similar to that of vomiting in young children in that both are caused by hostility to food. "You just can't vomit food at a business meeting", Dr. Yachnin said, "and so the businessman's stomach compensates for this in another way — ulcers".

A man with ulcers usually uses them to shed the problems of the world and revert to the satisfaction of early childhood. He makes use of the doctor as a springboard. When the doctor tells him he's sick, he runs to his wife and tells her "See, the doctor said I am sick". He then demands all the care of a young child.

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A Company representative will be conducting interviews on campus on February 1 and 2, 1961.

Arrangements for interviews can be made and further information about the program obtained at the Placement office.

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Church Should Be Political Casting Completed For Two "Mystery" Plays

by GARTH STEVENSON

Professor Keith Callard last Friday decided with a qualified affirmative that the Church should meddle in politics.

Callard, an Associate Professor of Political Science at McGill was speaking at one of the many lunch hour discussions sponsored by last week's Christian mission. He stressed that by declining to "meddle" in politics the Christian was taking an important social decision by abandoning the field to non-Christians.

"The Church should take a stand on political issues," he remarked, "but the churches should not." By the Church he meant Christians as a whole rather than any organized institution.

UNITE CHRISTIANS

Callard went on to say that the Church should only take a stand which tend to unite Christians not on issues which tend to divide them. In the latter category he placed questions such as capital punishment on which the Christian position is not clear.

However, there were certain political parties "almost completely divorced from the Christian ideals" which the church should not hesitate to condemn. Callard placed Nazism and Communism in this category.

INCOMPATIBLE

"I think the churches should say that Communism and Naz-

ism are incompatible with Christianity," he stated.

He went on to say that in more normal cases church leaders should not try to dictate political choices to their adherents but merely tell them to examine different candidates and programs in the light of their Christian beliefs.

Callard took issue with the policy of non-violence advocated by Chief Missioner Dr. Donald Soper, although he said he respected it. "Every society involves the use of force to impose the social will over the individual will. Faced with certain kinds of opponents resistance, even by force, is necessary."

JUST WAR

He also said that most Christians throughout history had believed in the possibility of a just war. "I believe unlike Dr. Soper, that the war against the Nazis was a just war," he continued. It would not have been possible to convert them by non-violence. "Non-violence implies surrender to the forces of evil," he said.

"Politics is a matter of getting things done," he continued, "and

it implies the acceptance of a certain amount of evil."

"I don't think a politician is excluded from being a Christian, but he may have to settle for a second-best solution in the interests of compromise."

Callard reminded his audience that the New Testament contains no direct attack on the institution of the state.

In conclusion he repeated that the Christian must take part in politics. "The church cannot contract out of politics; politics cannot contract out of ethics."

The English Department has announced that casting is now complete for the spring-term productions of "ADAM" and "THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC".

Appearing in the two plays will be Robin Lake, Allan Ulrich, Hugh Ballantyne, Seymour Weingarten, Robin Oulton, Jesse Dickson, Michelle Beausang, David Elliot, Antony Alcock, Jim Khazam, Geoffrey Whittaker, Jim Bradford, and James Palmer.

Robin Lake, who has also been cast in the Players' Club Inter-Varsity Drama Festival entry, and Allan Ulrich, who has appeared in five previous English Depart-

ment productions, were both in the spring and summer runs of "Got It Made".

MURDER

Hugh Ballantyne was seen two years ago in the Players' Club production of "Murder In The Cathedral", and with the English Department in "Taming of The Shrew". Robin Oulton, who was seen with Jesse Dickson in "The Lady's Not For Burning", also played in "The Relapse".

Michelle Beausang, the only girl in the cast appeared in "Murder In The Cathedral", "Experimentals '59", and "Epitaph For George Dillon".

David Elliot, who also has a role in "Experimentals '61", and Antony Alcock were both seen in "Under Milk Wood". Jim Khazam will be remembered for his performance in the Players' Club production of "The Bald Soprano".

NEWCOMERS

Three newcomers to McGill theatre, Geoffrey Whittaker, Jim Bradford, and James Palmer, will be making their campus debut in the productions.

"ADAM" and "THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC", which will be presented in Moyse Hall at the beginning of March, will be designed by Tom Pound, with costumes by Otilie Douglas, and lighting by Geoffrey Mersereau.

Charities Drive Reaches Climax

Combined Charities Chairman Howard Cohen announced yesterday that \$4200 has been collected to date, with 10% of the cards in Arts and Science, and 50% of those in the Graduate faculty, still outstanding.

The Combined Charities committee has decided to make every effort to reach the \$5000 mark, and have put forward a two-point plan in order to do so.

The first part of the plan concerns all those who for some reason have not as yet been approached by a canvasser, but who still feel that they would like to contribute. They are urged to come to the Combined Charities office in the Salon of the Union, any day this week between noon and 2 pm, and to hand in their contributions at that time.

In addition to this, the committee will also try to canvass some 600 people, whose cards have been handed in improperly filled out — that is, people who were not approached by the original canvasser, but whose cards were handed in anyway.

This year's Combined Charities Drive has set as its objective a contribution of two dollars per person. While this year's total has fallen short of this goal, ne-

vertheless, the returns are expected to exceed last year's by a considerable amount.

Meeting Today Decides CUS Constitution's Fate

The Commerce Undergraduate Society holds its first open meeting on record today in order to pass its new constitution.

When the executive of the CUS took office last March, they found that the Society was not operating under a constitution. Instead, it was using an informal set of rules drawn up by the 1952 executive.

Since then, a constitution has been drawn up, by an executive consisting of president Howie Cohen, vice-president Jimmy Hughes, Treasurer Richard Wise, and secretaries Errean Low and Geoff Robinson.

OPEN MEETING

The open meeting — the first ever held by the CUS, and the first held in recent years by any McGill society for the purpose of passing a constitution — is open

to all Commerce students. Any student may bring up any matter he wishes to have discussed. A minimum quorum, however, is required to pass the constitution.

A spokesman for the CUS told the Daily yesterday that "The CUS executive anticipates the maximum turnout of Commerce men. It will afford them an opportunity to actively participate in the administration of the Society".

The open meeting will be held today at 1 pm, in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union.

35 Universities To Seek Carnival Debating Cup

The largest debating conference of its kind in the British Commonwealth is being sponsored jointly by the Debating Union and the McGill Winter Carnival.

35 North American universities will send delegates to the conference. Each school may enter two teams — one to support the affirmative; the other, the negative — to contest the Winter Carnival Debating Cup. The topic under debate is "Resolved

that surrender to Russia is preferable to risking the destruction of humanity in nuclear war".

FRIDAY

On arrival at McGill Friday afternoon, the debaters will attend the opening event of the conference, a cocktail party. Elimination debates, judged by McGill faculty members and other prominent persons, will take place Friday afternoon, February 17, and Saturday morning.

The final championship debate will be held Saturday afternoon, 2 pm at Redpath Hall. There will probably be television coverage. The public is invited to all the debates.

Awards will be distributed at a closing banquet, Saturday evening, which all debaters and judges will attend. The banquet will be held at the Reveillon Restaurant.

Among the Canadian colleges who are sending debating teams are Queen's, McMaster, and the University of Toronto. American teams will represent such universities as Princeton, Cornell, Columbia and Brandeis.

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Previews

Today

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, CORPORATIONS DISCUSSED

Henry E. Strub, of ALCAN, will discuss "Architecture; Corporations and Design" as one of the Monday Night Lectures, 8 pm, Lecture Room, McConnell Engineering Bldg.

SONGSTERS, MUSICIANS, SOUGHT BY FOLKSTERS

Musicians or singers wishing to perform in McGill's 2nd annual Folk Concert, Feb 25, is asked to contact Herslie Zemel, CR 2-7919 or VI 5-9831.

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COMMERCE MEN DISCUSS CONSTITUTION

An open meeting of all commerce students will be held to discuss the new constitution, 1 pm, Walter M. Stewart Room.

ARCHITECTS EXHIBIT PHOTOGRAPHS

An exhibition of photographs by architecture students takes place in the Architecture Exhibition Room, McConnell Bldg.

PHYSICISTS LECTURED ON RADIO-ASTRONOMY

Dr. G. A. Harrower will speak to the Physics Society on Radio-Astronomy, 2 pm, Room 102, Physics Bldg.

HONOURS LECTURES CONTINUE

The third in the series of lectures on honours programs offered by the departments of the Arts and Science faculty will take place in Moyse Hall at 1 pm today.

Speaking will be Prof. Clark of the Geology Department, Dr. Stanley of the Zoology Department, and Prof. Walker of the English Department.

Hastings Judges Reford Cup Trials In Union Today

The preliminary round of the Reford Cup competition will be held from 1-3 pm in the Clubroom of the Union today. The Reford Cup is awarded annually to the best impromptu public speaker, and due to the nature of the competition, is considered the most difficult public speaking contest at McGill.

Wilfrid Hastings, Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, and an experienced participant and judge of debating and public speaking contests will judge the preliminaries. Professor Vallée of the Classics Department, last year's judge of the finals, will again judge the final round, to be held in the Clubroom at 1 pm on Wednesday.

The rules for the competition are as follows:

1) The contest is open to any student at McGill, regardless of faculty or year.

2) Contestants will draw three topics from a hat, and will be allowed five minutes to prepare a speech.

3) After five minutes, the contestant must return the two topics he doesn't use to the hat.

4) Each contestant will speak for no more than five minutes.

5) Contestants may not listen to the speeches of those speaking before them, but may remain to hear subsequent efforts.

Non-participants are invited to sit in as spectators during the competition.

Fiftieth Year of Publication
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The McGill Daily is published 5 times a week by the Undergraduate Students of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Telephone AV. 8-2344. Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board, and not the official opinions of the Students' Executive Council.

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IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE
Chastity Stovel (news desk); Joy Fenston; Peace Chodos; Temperance Coupland; Faith Krupsky; Goodness Goodman; Altruism Roman, B.A. 2; Prudence Fleischman; Loving-Kindness Flanz (sports desk); Hope Bernard; Dignity Levine; Perfection Millend; Charity Wilson (features desk); Humility Phillips; Obedience Palmer (photo desk); Meditation Goldstein; Courage Stahlberg.

JANUARY 30, 1961

The Toynbee Controversy

The shrieking little controversy born of Dr. Toynbee's pregnant observations on Israel last week has now embroiled an immense public. Within a day after the historian's fateful visit to Hillel House, Israel's Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Yagor Herzog, had already been encompassed by the furor. He immediately challenged Dr. Toynbee to a public discussion of the issues involved. Not unexpectedly, Dr. Toynbee has accepted. While the platform remained undetermined at the time of this writing, the debate appeared certainly set for Tuesday morning somewhere in Montreal.

We do not wish to delve into the motivation behind Dr. Toynbee's explosive utterings. That is done elsewhere on this page. Instead, we offer a few comments on the events which have pursued his words, and on the intrinsic merits of his view.

When Ambassador Herzog invited Dr. Toynbee to the projected public discussion, many questioned the wisdom of his challenge. These people rested their doubts on several foundations: prejudice is better ignored than refuted; an ambassador should not deign to debate in an extra-diplomatic public forum; and so on.

Such arguments against the Israeli Ambassador's move, some of them equally applicable to public replies of prominent Zionists, are indeed weighty. But they overlook a vital and overriding consideration: Dr. Toynbee commands even more respect than ordinarily attaches to prominent academicians. His warm reception during recent weeks in Montreal, and the popularity engendered by his disarming manner, buttress his academic eminence and lend to his words imponderable authority. To many people literate enough to read but not quite discerning enough to scrutinize, opinions of Dr. Toynbee are accepted without question. Even among the more intelligent, the views of his eminent historian are accepted. Only here, they are subject to rebuttal.

Dr. Toynbee's remarks at Hillel soared into the public eye so glaringly that they must surely have reached an astronomical audience. Many no doubt dismissed the report as a product of prejudice. But most communicants accepted his view as authoritative. This must be what compelled Ambassador Herzog to call for a platform from which Dr. Toynbee's position could be put to a public test for those who did not already examine it in their own minds for the many whose attempted examination was shaded from the light of an opposing analysis. If those who are able to attend tomorrow's discussion will approach it with an open mind, and if it is propelled by illumination rather than heat, the forensic encounter can lead many of us to an understanding of the issues hitherto inaccessible.

Space limitations permit us to reflect on only one aspect of the merits of Dr. Toynbee's analogy between the Nazi extermination of 6,000,000 Jews and the Israeli treatment of Arab refugees.

It is easy to sympathize with Toynbee the humanist, the historian whose diverse theories converge at the focal point of humanitarianism. He deprecates, understandably, the squalor and misery in which 750,000 refugees are now ignobly encamped in Gaza and Jordan. They are refugees from the Jewish State of Israel. So Dr. Toynbee attributes to the Jews their inhuman plight. This view, if blurred by sentiment, is nonetheless an understandable one.

But it is indeed difficult to pardon Toynbee the historian, as he omits from his analysis any mention of the United Nations resolution calling for a Jew state in Palestine; as he omits from all his writings any mention of the Arab-Israel war from which the refugees sought refuge.

This latter omission is especially glaring when one considers Dr. Toynbee's statement at Hillel that he does "not think the Arab States as such have any claim to Israel." For the fact is that the Arab-Israel imbroglio, which precipitated the refugees' misery, sprang from invasion of U.N.-created Israel by Arab States, not vice versa.

Norman May:

Replies to Dr. Toynbee...

The statements emanating from Dr. Toynbee during his recent visit to Hillel — among them his complete re-interpretation of the term "fossil" as he has applied it to contemporary Jewish civilization and his public condemnation — for the first time — of the Arab leaders' attitude to the refugee problem, appear to have provoked considerable controversy on a city-wide and even a nation-wide level. What has become an especial "cause célèbre", however, was his comparison of Jewish behaviour towards the Arabs with Nazi behaviour towards the Jews; it has necessitated a clarification of what Toynbee meant or implied and, more importantly, of those personal and/or historical factors which may have prompted him to utter such a statement.

It appears from Dr. Toynbee's remarks of last Wednesday that he not only wishes to equate the treatment inflicted by the Nazis on the Jews to that inflicted in turn by the Jews on the Arabs; he also seems to imply that the Jewish action in Israel was morally of a more grievous and unjustifiable nature.

The clear meaning of Toynbee's remarks is that the systematic and calculated attempt to exterminate an entire people can be compared, on a moral if not on an arithmetical level, with the displacement, as a result of war, of several hundred thousand inhabitants of the battle-grounds. The comparison, then, is between a consciously-designed and executed program of genocide, unrelated to any military objective, and the geographical dislocation that in an unintended but uniformly inevitable by-product of any war. In its starkest physical terms, the comparison is between the infliction of a brutal death on five million adults and one million children and the loss of property and other material possessions.

Furthermore, as my first-year law student will tell you, an indictment of having committed a legal and a *fortiori* moral crime will fail if the accused party had no *mens rea*, that is no guilty or evil intent. There is, of course no question of the grotesque *mens rea* in the Nazis' attitude to the Jews. On the other hand, even Dr. Toynbee admits that the Arabs left in the heat of the Palestine war of 1948, and he further admits, as he must, that the war was precipitated by the Arab refusal to conform to the UN partition resolution and the invasion of Israel by six Arab states. There is, in addition, much conflicting evidence as to who drove the Arabs out. It is probably true that extremist Jewish elements operating under conditions of war and the problem of self-survival and rebuked by a majority of the population drove some Arabs away, just as it is true that many Arab Palestinians left at the behest of their leaders, who advised them to vacate temporarily while the "triumphant" Arab armies were to scorch the earth and drive the Jews into the Mediterranean Sea. What is the most accurate statement, however, is that the evacuation was prompted for the most part by a fear of the ravages of war and a desire to remove family and property to safety.

Yet, in spite of this analysis which is shared by virtually every abject student of the Palestine crisis, Dr. Toynbee would have us believe that there was

"...on the Israeli side, during the war of 1948, a calculated massacre in order to shoo the Arabs out of the country."

A third level at which Dr. Toynbee's comparison can be critically examined is that of the treatment of the Jewish minority in Germany with that of the Arab minority presently in Israel. It is a matter of historical record that the slaughter of the Jews by the Nazis was the final stage of a gradual and often violent dispossession of the Jews' civil, political and property rights from 1933 onwards. In contrast to this, Israel has re-integrated some 55,000 refugees, has offered to receive some 50,000 more and to compensate the others as part of an over-all peace treaty, and has granted full status and rights to its more 200,000 Arab citizens. When this was pointed out to Dr. Toynbee in the form of a query which asked whether he was not aware of the fact that there are four Arab representatives in Israel's Parliament, his reply was to the effect: "Yes, I know, but there is also French-Canadian representation in Canada's Parliament, but the French-Canadian minority still feels deprived of its rights".

I suggest that there are a number of factors underlying Dr. Toynbee's palpably absurd comparison. One of the most fundamental is his total inability to comprehend not only the nature of the manifold claim of the Jewish people to Palestine, but more tragically, his equally total inability to grasp the true meaning of Jewish persecution through the ages. This was tragically illustrated by his remark to the effect that, if he were a Jewish parent, he would send his child to America and not to Israel to ensure its safety; this remark, intentionally or otherwise, overlooked the fact that, if he were indeed a Jewish parent in 1939 or even in 1948, he could not have sent his Jewish child anywhere even if he had wanted to. The only place — not a safer or less safe place — was in a Jewish state.

Finally, I would suggest that the very human qualities of Dr. Toynbee force him to feel a sense of compassion and grief for the tragic lot of the Arab refugees, who are the unfortunate victims of cruel circumstance. In this sense, Dr. Toynbee differs from no other decent person in sympathizing with their plight. Suffering, to his mind, is universally to be condemned, whether it is the suffering of Jews in Germany or Arabs in Palestine. From this very human and commendable approach it is all too natural — however unjustified — to lash out indiscriminately and condemn one party or another for having caused the suffering. It is here where Dr. Toynbee takes his intellectually fatal step; for in the comparison of suffering, he has compared guilt. In the process, Dr. Toynbee has done a great disservice to truth.

Ralph Ordower:

Explains Toynbee's view

The Jewish population has again been seriously disturbed by the reiteration of some very disquieting ideas published by Dr. Toynbee in his "Study of History".

What have we learnt about Dr. Toynbee's thinking which throws light on our understanding of how he has arrived at his assertions?

An idea which sticks from his stay at McGill is his search for the spiritual leader who can unite the world under a moral universal code. For him the nation state and the assertion of national sovereignty is an obsolete idea. From "The Study of History" we learn:

"The specific community (i.e. the Nation State) of which this (namely Israel) was the youngest member, was at last approaching its eclipse."

The fact that Dr. Toynbee's history has since proved inaccurate (for since 1948 we have witnessed nationalism on a vast scale in Africa and Asia and elsewhere) does not interest us; rather we are concerned with the fact that for him Israel is singled out as a marcher against what is, in his view, the correct rhythm of history.

Dr. Toynbee then went on to say at Hillel that the Israelis in Palestine are like the "English minority in Kenya and the French minority in Algeria." For him, apparently the Israelis are not only nationalists at the wrong time, but even more distasteful for him, they are employing the equally outmoded method of colonialism to assert this.

Here's where argument seems to take shape. If the Israelis are colonizers, then it must follow (and here we are admittedly reading into Dr. Toynbee) that anything they do to advance their claim has attached to it an evil stigma of a high degree.

We understand Arab fears. They possess a serious distrust of the West, following on their experiences with the Mandate under the Bri-

tish and the French. They think of the Jews as westerners and have identified them with these colonial powers. But surely history records that the Jews' claim to this bit of land in the middle East is not the same as that of the colonizers. No Jewish settlers came to Palestine in the name of a mother country to ship goods back home. Jews came not to make their fortune in a distant land, but rather to escape from religious persecution. Land was bought and not simply occupied. The history and the source of the Jewish claim simply cannot be assimilated to those of the colonial powers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

It is not the purpose of this article to make Zionist polemic and to prove the righteousness of Israel's claim. Here history speaks for itself. A State was declared by the community of nations in a U.N. declaration in 1947. Since then, with a great deal of help and support from Jews and non-Jews alike the State has grown and become viable.

Dr. Toynbee, consistent with his humanistic approach to history sees in the Nazi atrocities a rock-bottom in Western civilization. They have become, as it were, a touchstone for all that is evil. This we feel is true. However, sincerely shocked at the plight of the Arab refugees and (as we suspect) seeing them as the victims of modern colonialism, he then calls his touchstone of evil into play and makes equivalent these two acts.

EXPLAINS

Israel was forced to fight a war if she were to stay in her newly acquired country. Whether or not we agree that Israel had a claim to that land is quite beside the point.

Where Israeli officers and men committed acts beyond those of a regularly waged war, they were tried and punished by the municipal courts of Israel. For this, there is full documentation.

(Continued on Page 5)

The Daily Interviews**Dr Arnold Toynbee**

A Photo-Features Article by
Tim Palmer and Bruce Stovel

"For a man like me whose curiosity is still alive there is a continual interest in meeting people and seeing things-getting a sniff of the place. Books are secondary, of course. You might say all is grist to my mill".

These were the closing remarks of an interview with Dr. Toynbee in his hotel room Saturday morning, and they might serve as a summary of his attitude and character. They exhibit his enthusiasm and keen interest in the world around him, hint at his breadth of perspective and the seemingly endless fund of learning which by itself has awed his audiences, and show clearly his simple and graphic style of speaking. This credo shows his ever-present awareness that history is a human and personal discipline.

With his warm humanity and eclectic, Renaissance erudition, Dr. Toynbee might seem to be a throwback to the days of the humanist scholar-an anachronism in the era of assembly-line research, when knowledge is divided up into manageable but often meaningless fragments. Still, any personal contact with the old gentleman, who could lay claim to some such title as the world's greatest living historical theorist, is not easily forgotten.



"Books are secondary, of course."

"I have been full of curiosity since I was quite small", Dr. Toynbee answered when asked about the store of erudition obvious in his works. "Furthermore, I suppose I have a good memory and can pull the exact line I want as an illustration from a Latin author I read years before". His wife, present through the interview, added, "He can read and take notes for future use. He is always reading when we travel as you can see (books were spread on the two tables in the room), and takes careful notes".

Dr. Toynbee and his wife have grown accustomed to almost constant traveling. They will leave McGill Wednesday to spend a semester at the University of Pennsylvania, will then remain in the U.S. until June, when they will return to Britain. In 1956-57, the couple took a

Dr. Toynbee said that he still agreed with his prediction made 20 years ago: "no matter what happens, when it's all over, the French Canadians will be there", although he knows conditions in Quebec have changed greatly. He bases his belief on the strength the French Canadians have as a traditional, peasant people earning their living from the land and united firmly by the Roman Catholic Church.

He stated, "You know, cities and industry have made our existence rather precarious".

Montreal, with its layer of English-speaking people "over" a larger, French-speaking populace was unlike North American cities and more like some in Europe, such as Brussels.

McGill is also quite unusual in a similar way, he remarked. "One is very much struck by the cosmopolitan nature of the place, and indeed, its professors seem to travel all over the world", he observed.

He noted that travel has played a great part in shaping his views and career. "While traveling in Greece during World War II, I learned all sorts of things I hadn't known before. The villagers knew all about international affairs, a field I had never heard of at Oxford. That's when I first became interested in the subject", he related.

Referring to one of the themes of the Beatty lectures, Dr. Toynbee restated his belief that world unification will be the result of great spiritual leadership if it is achieved. He explained, "The effect of a spiritual leader is continuing-look at the number of people visiting Gandhi's monument in New Delhi".

He claimed that Nehru has carried on Gandhi's policies on the practical levels, and that Gandhi's spiritual following is still growing.

When questioned about the fate of India after Nehru's demise, he expressed confidence in India's ability to cope with the situation through her "relative large" supply of honest, public-spirited citizens. The well-run elections of India reflect a basic understanding among its people of the meaning of democracy.

He said that a "more superficial level" the man who most influenced the course of world history in the past thirty years would be Churchill or Hitler. "In fact", he added, "I would rather be inclined to say Hitler, since he was in effect the cause of Churchill's greatness. If it hadn't been for him, I suppose Churchill would have been a brilliant young man who never quite realized himself".

But on a deeper level, he contrasted, Gandhi was more influential and will become even more important as the infinite power of nuclear weapons makes his policy of non-violent resistance more probable.

History, he agreed, always has a comic element inseparably mixed with the tragic. The Congo situation, he said, showed how utterly incompetently the whole world is run-but then, he added, "it's always been so".

"We may have become effective in dealing with non-human material but we've never been very good at dealing with each other", he remarked.



"We've never been very good at dealing with each other."

17 month journey around the world. Mrs Toynbee added that they have grown to enjoy the demanding life of touring public figures, as they are able despite the harried pace, to make many new friends.

Dr. Toynbee agreed that "one must inevitably dislike publicity", and when asked about his attitude towards it he grinned and said, "I guess you could say I don't go out and look for it".

When asked if being regarded by the world as a great authority on history didn't burden him with a great responsibility in forming judgments, he replied, "It does mean one must be more careful in expressing things-people often take you too seriously".

He reflected, "Being well-known is such a very arbitrary thing. It didn't occur in my case until 1947-the year the condensation (by D.C. Somervell) of his ten volume "Study Of History" appeared. It means one is suddenly both praised and blamed."

He referred to the abridgement as "excellent, but leaving out illustrations and reservations tends to over-emphasize the rigidity of the skeleton. It makes the edges seem more sharp and doctrinaire than they really are."

The Israel Question

For the background to the controversy touched off by Dr. Toynbee's visit to Hillel House Wednesday, see the story "Toynbee Responds To Challenge Of Israeli Ambassador Herzog" on the front page of today's "Daily".

Dr. Toynbee said that the publicity and response had followed his appearance at Hillel, which he termed "a two hour discussion, really a bull session, frank but good-natured", was a surprise to him. He did not realize the informal discussion was being covered by the Daily, and the first he knew of it occurred when city newspapers telephoned to check the Daily's report. (Both he and Mrs. Toynbee agreed that the coverage was accurate and fair).

Nevertheless, he was "very keen" to meet the Israeli ambassador in a public debate, he said, and attempt to clear the matter up. He emphasized that he had not in any way equated Nazi persecution of Jews and Israel's treatment of the Arabs in 1947, but merely stated the two attitudes were similar in spirit.

A gauge of the public response Toynbee's statements was afforded shortly after entering his hotel room. A man whom we shall call Leo Rosenzweig telephoned long distance from New York to register a lengthy and heated protest to Dr. Toynbee's views on the Israel question.

Dr. Toynbee was also slightly puzzled at the reaction to his remarks as he has made these observations many times before. He said that he wished to reiterate his opinion of the treatment the refugee Moslems from Israel have received at the hands of their fellow Arabs, calling the Arab refusal to repatriate the refugees shameful. He added, "It is hateful to see human beings used as a pawn in a game".

EXPLAINS TOYNBEE

(Continued from Page 4)

No humane person is contented with the unhappiness of those poor people living purposelessly between the borders of Israel and her Arab neighbors. And Dr. Toynbee has himself, put his finger on the unfortunate policy of the Arab states to keep the refugees where they are for "propaganda purposes". But no realistic person can say that this event (for which Dr. Toynbee places some of the blame on the Arabs) is the same as the premeditated murder of any person who happened to be born of a particular faith.

The parallel between these two acts, on whatever moral grounds Dr. Toynbee chooses, is impossible for us to see. The readiness of Dr. Toynbee to make this comparison we can only try to understand. The seriousness of this loose and highly unscientific parallel from a man of his position, we hope he will appreciate.

Penfield and Hebb Attend Psychological Symposium

by Stuart Kaye

From January 28-30, an interesting symposium is to be held in California. It is of interest for two reasons. First, because of the nature of the symposium itself, and second, because two of its participants are associated with McGill.

The symposium is, "Man and Civilization: Control of the Mind", and the two participants mentioned are Wilder Penfield, and D. O. Hebb. The factors in the control of the mind and their interaction will be the general scope of the meeting. The role of drugs in human behaviour is one of the larger concerns. However, the influences of psychological, sociological and historical factors, religion, mass communication, and political philosophy are to be considered.

Some of the other participants are writers Aldous Huxley and Arthur Koestler; Martin C. D'Arcy, former Master of Campion Hall, Oxford; H. Stuart Hughes, Harvard historian; and Holgar Hyden, Professor of Histology, University of Goeburg, Sweden.

Penfield and Epilepsy

Dr. Penfield is well known for his work on the surgical treatment of epilepsy. Some interesting phenomena were noted in the course of the surgery. Electrical stimulation, used for localization of damaged areas, caused the conscious patient to remember, or have awareness of, some previous experience. The content of these "memories" varied greatly. A piece of music, a frightening experience, a telephone conversation, are examples. Temporal variability was also present. The experience recalled might be from early childhood, or may have occurred at the patient's home before he left for the operation.

Penfield believes that all the elements that one has had an awareness of previously are "recorded" in the brain. This and related work suggests a functional, physiological counterpart of what is regarded the conscious state.

Dr. Penfield's paper is entitled, "The Physiological Basis of the Mind".

Hebb and Behaviourism

D. O. Hebb is also a controversial figure in the scientific world. He is known, among other things, for his physiological hypotheses concerning thought processes. His book, "The Organization of Behaviour", sets many of these hypotheses forth.

The paper to be presented by Dr. Hebb is, "The Role of Experience". Experience, with respect to the stability of the individual mind and its relation to society, is discussed. The importance of sensory stimulation in maintaining function is illustrated. The problem of the traveller in space is mentioned, from the point of view of the need for the sensory environment of the earth. This is in addition to the supportive elements of the physical environment.



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Special Feature

How to Read the Daily

It's an art, knowing how to read the *Daily*. Furthermore, it's an esoteric act, known at the moment only to *Daily* staff writers and a few other members of an unspecified elite. In accordance with the present trends toward mass culture, we offer you a system of interpreting the *McGill Daily*.

First, you've got to read the ears. At the moment, the ears (on either side of the banner, page one) are easily the most obscure items in the paper, with the possible exception of the news stories. Anyway, they're usually pretty far out, so if you don't get them, laugh bitterly and remark, "The *Daily* would really be better off if they sold the ears for advertising purposes."

If that rare morning when the ears are actually intelligible ever arrives, laugh like a fool and paste them all over your notebooks. Make a point of asking your friends if they've seen the ears. This will promote your feeling of social solidarity.

At this point, you are advised to check the date line. If it says Wednesday, and you're supposed to be going to a 9 o'clock lecture because you thought it was Tuesday, it probably is Tuesday and you'd better not go home to bed. The *Daily* is not infallible, and its policy of putting out Friday's paper on Thursday, for example, has everybody confused. We haven't cancelled any lectures recently, but it's one of our more lovable traits.

Just about everybody on campus will admit that "The Diary of Sam Peeps" is one of the brightest innovations this year. Peeps still poses a problem for many a reader, nonetheless. One can generally manage to wade through the Restoration prose, but those names ???

We have our own theory that the only reason people claim to enjoy Peeps so much is that they get a vicarious satisfaction out of spotting the names of various wheels who are "in", thus confirming their own "wheel" status. To be really "in", though, you should have your own pet hypothesis as to who Sam Peeps really is. Here the *Daily* staff cannot help you. Oh, we know who he is, all right, but we're worried that it just might not be he (she). That might result in our loss of "in" status, so we go around nodding knowingly, hoping we won't be asked.

The masthead (at the top of the editorial column, in small black type) is the poor man's Sam Peeps. No literary style, just the bare bones — i.e. names. Our desk editors compose this mastheaderpiece nightly when they're down at the printers' (on Notre Dame St., east of the Main) and they're understandably a little nervous. For example, Andrew Roman, B.A.2, does not really exist. Somebody filled out a fake registration form for him at the beginning of the year, and we're waiting for the University to catch on.

The rest of the names (?) are more or less legitimate, but the only way you're likely to find out who they belong to is to come down to the *Daily* office some day and meet their owners. At the time we went to press, a bitter argument was raging between the exponents of Peepsian mastheads and those who believe they should be written "straight". The future is uncertain.

How to read a Features story: you don't.

Naval Ratification

Time and again I've heard
the quip
That the rat deserts the
sinking ship.
On second thought it could
be that
The sinking ship deserts
the rat.

Ron FLEISCHMAN

Sports presents interesting problems. Count the number of ways the Sports Department can say "defeated" on one page.

Pick out all the typographical errors you can find. Write a sarcasting letter to the editor about

them. They'll ignore you. We have a bilingual proofreader — half French, half German.

Final step in reading the *Daily* intelligently: Fold neatly before placing in the W.P.B.

"Coffee, Tea or Milk"

Served Here Sunday

Reviewers and fans alike are hard put to catch in a few words mobile-faced Shelley Berman as he sadly points up a monologue pertinent to little trials and embarrassments that everyone has encountered along the way.

"Stimulating Madness" was the way another great performer, Mort Sahl, put it; "Chaplinesque" was the summation of T-V critic Jack O'Brian. Others have come up with such phrases as "cerebral comic", "pensive humorist", "an actor in class".

Shelley Berman is hard to fix with a simple tag. Perched on a stool, expressive face peering sadly at a world filled with pitfalls and perils for an individual ill-prepared to cope with them, Shelley enchants his audiences with pin-point satire of things we encounter in our daily rou-

tine. He is the voice of the little man in quest of the perfect rapport on the phone, the party-goer floored by his morning-after recollections, the inhibited fumbling boy friend whose efforts at whispering sweet words of love fall flat, the worried first-time plane passenger.

A generous portion of "All Sides of Shelley Berman" will be served to Montreal, audiences when Berman sharing the bill with The Cumberland Three is presented at the Her Majesty's Theatre, February 5th (Sunday) for two performances at 3 and 8.30 pm.

NORFOLK

(Continued from Page 1)

assumed it: that the issue was not whether Russia was a tyranny or not, but whether surrender to Russia — even if a tyranny (and it had not been proved) was preferable to the alternative of risking the destruction of humanity in war: and finally, that the negative case was paradoxical in the sense that they wished to defend human freedom yet were willing to destroy that by which man can have freedom or anything at all — namely, human life.

Barrows, the second speaker for the negative, followed the same lines of argument as his colleague, claiming that freedom

has been the battle cry through the centuries and that we must not become 'debilitated by fear'.

The arguments followed a similar pattern in the rebuttal speeches and the debate was summed up by the affirmative in these words: 'We want freedom as much as any man; but we need humanity to create humanity, we need life to derive freedom; the presupposition for the existence of any freedom is the existence of life itself'.

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DAILY SPORTS

Hockey Team Shut-Out By Toronto; Remain Third In League Standings

by LENNY FLANZ

The Toronto Blues extended their lead over the rest of the league to six full points as they downed the McGill Redmen 9-0 on Friday at Toronto.

This was the worst defeat of the season for Coach Ken Murray's boys who were never in this game at all. It wasn't only a case where McGill was so bad but it was also the overwhelming superiority of Jack Kennedy's Varsity club.

The Blues took command early in the game and, needless to say, were never behind. For both teams, and for the 1457 paid attendance crowd, it was never a matter of who was going to win but rather as to how large a score Toronto could pile up before the end of the rout.

HERRON SHINES

Varsity amply demonstrated its superiority in every category but one. They skated better, passed

better, and shot more accurately and often than McGill but, although Varsity goalie George Deratny hung up a shut out, Alex Herron was the outstanding figure in nets. The nine goals against are no indication of Herron's performance but rather they point to the multitudinous barrage he was faced with and the ineptness of the team in front of him.

Toronto outshot McGill 55-29 but even this may lead to a false impression. Of the twenty-nine shots Deratny was called on to stop, the majority were easy saves while at the other end of the rink, Herron came up with what seemed impossible stops on several occasions.

A penalty to G. Maughan at 6:38 of the first period left the Redmen short-handed but the Toronto powerplay was held off the score sheet by Herron and Co. However, seconds after the penalty expired, Bill Kennedy took the puck and dribbled through virtually the whole team. He pulled Herron out of position and popped the disc in for Toronto's first goal.

Gord Epp countered the Blues second goal at 10:59 of the opener on a pass from Jim Murchie. Epp took Murchie's blue line pass and managed to slip in behind the Redmen defence to score.

A Toronto penalty left McGill with the man advantage and the Redmen came close to scoring. What seemed to be a goal to the goal judge was disallowed by the referee.

Toronto added two more goals in the third canto to bring the register up to 9-0.

Few, if any, scoring opportunities presented themselves to the Redmen and the latter didn't seem too anxious to make their own breaks.

And in all, it was a pretty sad game to watch if you were a McGill fan but at least there was one consolation; the Redmen can only get better.

SCORING

1st PERIOD	
Toronto: Kennedy (Simpson)	8:38
Toronto: Epp, (Murchie)	10:59
2nd PERIOD	
Toronto: Epp, (unassisted)	2:42
Toronto: Mills (Epp, Murchie)	2:59
Toronto: Mills, (unassisted)	7:02
Toronto: Simpson, (Mills)	8:17
Toronto: Rush, (Kennedy, Warren)	17:58
3rd PERIOD	
Toronto: Fleming, (Warren, Epp)	9:28
Toronto: Mills, (Murchie, Hicken)	6:55



This swarm of Toronto players in front of their own goal serves as a good example of the contrast in protection given to Redmen and Varsity goaltenders.

McGill Grapplers Lose To Paul Smith And "Y"

The McGill Wrestling Team saw action in two meets last week. In the contest at Paul Smith College on January 21, they came out on the short end of a 35 to 7 score having taken only the 167 and 147, page classes.

Paul Wilson and Julius Greff were the only two Redmen wrestlers to come out on top. The Red and White grapplers were not as badly outclassed as the tally might indicate. The main reason for the loss was the superior condition of the Americans. This was their fifth meet of the year as compared to a total of two for McGill.

Six men represented McGill in the Provincial Novice Championships held at the Central YMCA on Thursday and Friday of last week. The matches were fought under international rules as compared to the collegiate rules that the Redmen are used to. But this did not bother our boys too badly as they managed to place second with 33 points to YMCA's 90. The Snowdon YMHA took 13 points in the meet. St. Jean Baptiste had 12, and the Davis YMHA copped 3 points.

The class B team made a valiant effort, but were tossed by the more experienced Judokas from Seido-kwan and the International Y. In the C division, Li and Golithy, both white belts, drew against Tabata (a brown belt) and Hasagawa (a green belt), respectively.

Coach Fred Okimura was pleased by the performance of the boys in view of their lack of experience, and he has great hopes in their future in competitive Judo. This was the first chance most of the boys have had to use their acquired skills in competition, since their start in Judo last October. Promotions in grading will probably result. The group is now preparing for the Inter-University meet to be held in Toronto on Saturday,

February 4. The team will leave Montreal Friday evening for the tournament.

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Cagers Drop Close Tilt To Varsity On Weekend

by MIKE FINKELSTEIN

On Saturday night, it was the same old story once again as the McGill Basketball Redmen dropped their eighth in a row to the Toronto Varsity Blues by a score of 51-44. It was a close-fought battle in the latter stages but the Redmen did not have enough to carry them through to the win.

This was the same Toronto team that completely annihilated McGill in Toronto several week ends ago by 101-52. The fact that the Redmen were able to improve over this score was mainly due to the return of John Girvin to the McGill line-up. Although he only scored eight points, John played a standout game under the boards and along with Ian Monteith managed to come up with a good percentage of the rebounds.

FIRST HALF

In the first stanza, the teams played fairly even basketball with the score at one point being 13-all. Then the Blues, mainly on

the strenght of little Dave West's 18 points, surged into the lead and left the floor at half-time with an eight point bulge 29-21.

The play was fairly dull with both teams exhibiting a cautious style trying to feel the other out. One of the foremost factors in Toronto's lead was that they were able to work their patterns with much great facility than the Redmen while the McGillians were forced to shoot from the outside and the corners where the opportunities for a really good shot did not often arise.

Top man for McGill in the first half was George Miechowsky with seven points. George has been scoring well of late and has been able to hit the basket when the rest of the team was experiencing difficulty with their accuracy.

LOW SCORE

With the start of the second period it appeared that the Redmen were completely out of the ball game since they were not able to count a field goal for most of the third quarter while the Blues increased their lead to 17 points. As a matter of fact both teams were having difficulty scoring as is evidenced by the low score.

Gradually the Redmen whittled the score down to ten points with

six minutes left in the game, but they were not conceded much chance of overhauling their foe.

As most of the fifty-odd spectators prepared to leave, the McGillians came flying back to cut the lead down to four points, three minutes remaining to be played. But here the McGill offensive folded and the game ended 51-44 for Toronto.

High man on the court was Dave West with twenty-two points followed by Pete Potter with nine points, both of Toronto. Miechowsky led the Redmen with 11 points. Girvin and Ulrich both chipped in with eight apiece.

Women's Sports

Schedule

MONDAY, JANUARY 30

FENCING: 7:30 pm Currie Gym
MODERN DANCE: 4 pm R.V.C. Gym
RECREATIONAL SWIMMING: 5-10 pm R.V.C. pool

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31

ARCHERY: 2 pm R.V.C.
BADMINTON: Recreational playing & coaching 7:30 pm Currie gym
BASKETBALL: Senior White at MacDonald 7:30 pm
FIGURE SKATING: Practice 3-4 pm M.W.S.
HOCKEY: Practice 1-2 pm M.W.S.
SYNCH. SWIMMING: Marlinettes & David Trophy practice 8 pm R.V.C. pool
SPEED SWIMMING: 5-6 pm Currie pool
Meeting of all Swimming club members to elect president of club for 1961-62. 1:30 pm Room 12 R.V.C.
RECREATIONAL SWIMMING: 5-7 pm R.V.C. pool

Intramural SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY MONDAY, JANUARY 30th Law vs Dentistry

BASKETBALL

7.15 pm — ct. 1 Turkeys vs Money Makers
ct. 2 Trotters have an automatic win.
ct. 3 Meds 3 vs Dents 2
ct. 4 Psychos vs 4 Cycles
8.15 pm — ct. 1 Dents 4 vs Knicks
ct. 2 Swifties vs Meds 1
ct. 3 Arch vs Bankers
ct. 4 F. Mice vs K. Muters
9.15 pm — ct. 1 G. Whiz vs Lakers
ct. 2 The game between Dents 1 and Shysters has been postponed
ct. 3 Educ vs Celtics
ct. 4 Dents 3 vs Meds 2

TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT
Entries are now being accepted at the Intramural Office, Room 3 of the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st

VOLLEYBALL

ct. 1 Educ vs Giants
ct. 2 4 Cycles vs Dents 3
ct. 3 Shysters have an automatic win
ct. 4 Bouncers vs Eagles

Dominion Crown Won By C. Adair In Squash Tour.

McGill finished in a blaze of glory yesterday due to the excellent efforts of Colin Adair who took the Junior Canadian Dominion Championships.

Three men represented McGill in the tournament which saw men from throughout the country battling for the winner's laurels. Tom Bell entered the Junior class along with Adair, and Derek Drummond tried for the senior title. However, neither Bell nor Drummond copped the crown.

For the victory Adair had to beat Bob Armstrong of Hamilton and John Gorham of Toronto, and said that although both men had better shots than he did, the reason he beat them both three love was because he had been training hard and simply lasted longer than they did.

On Saturday nine men from McGill will be matched against a crew for McGill in what should be a series of rough bouts.

Sport Schedule For Week

Jan. 31, Basketball (Jr. and Sr.) U. of M. (at McGill).

Feb. 1, Hockey Tournament Loyola (at McGill).

Feb. 3, Badminton (OQAA) McGill (at Toronto).

Feb. 3, 4, Skiing McGill (at Laval).

Feb. 4, Squash Dartmouth (at McGill).

Feb. 4, Swimming (EX.) Toronto (at McGill): 2:00 P.M.

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